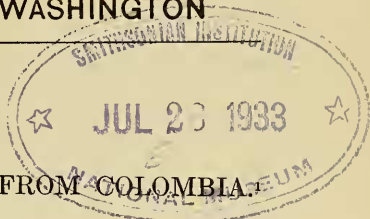


PROCEEDINGS  
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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *HIRAEA* FROM COLOMBIA.

BY C. V. MORTON.

The following two species were detected in the course of identifying recent South American collections of Malpighiaceae in the U. S. National Herbarium. The genus *Hiraea* is well marked, and the species are for the most part easily distinguishable.

***Hiraea sanctae-marthae* Morton, sp. nov.**

Sect. *Tetractinia*, subsect. *Leptopterys*, ser. *Leptopetalis*; rami novelli angulati, dense sericei, pilis flavidis appressis nitentibus, demum glabri, ca. 3 mm. diametro, internodiis 2-3 cm. longis; lamina foliorum elliptico-obovata, 8.5-9 cm. longa, 4-4.5 cm. lata (adultae non suppetunt), chartacea, margine integra, eglandulifera, basi cordata, apice obtusa, supra viridis nitida juventute pilis tenuibus hyalinis sericeo-strigosa sed mox glabrata, subtus alba densissime sericea, nervis primariis utrinque ca. 7 supra depressis vix prominulis, subtus elevatis, nervis secundariis utrinque haud prominulis; petiolus teres, 7-9 mm. longus, ca. 1.5 mm. diametro, dense griseo-strigosus, apice 2 glandulis magnis instructus; stipulae subulatae ca. 2.5 mm. longae, dense sericeae, basi petioli affixae; umbellae nunc 3 in corymbos abbreviatis ca. 2.5 cm. longos dispositae nunc usque 3 ad axillas confertae, pedunculi internodio inferiore 0-2 mm. longo, crasso, dense brunneo-pubescente, superiore 5-7 mm. longo, ca. 1 mm. diametro, pedicellis gracilibus, 12-25 mm. longis, vix 0.5 mm. diametro, apice non incrassatis, dense brunneo-sericeis, bracteis bracteolisque triangularibus acutis, 1-1.5 mm. longis, dense pubescentibus; flores ca. 13 mm. diametro; sepala ovata, ca. 2 mm. longa, basi 1.5 mm. lata. apice obtusa, rotundata, incurva, eglandulifera, extus dense sericea; petala membranacea, reflexa, limbo ovali 5-6 mm. longo, basi abrupte breviter cuneato, margine denticulato, paullo glanduloso, concavo, glabro, quinti glanduloso-fimbriato, ungue 1.5-2 mm. longo; androeceum zygomorphum, filamentis inaequilongis exsertis gracillimis curvatis glabris basi dilatatis connatis, antheris subsphaeroideis, loculis contiguis parallelis glabris ca. 1 mm. longis, connectivo crasso glabro; styli exserti curvati sigmoidei

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apice uncinati glabri, anticus 2 posticis longior crassior rectior et magis uncinatus; ovarium hirsutum; samarae non suppetunt.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,283,260, collected at Río Frío, Quebrada Rodriguez, Santa Marta, Colombia, Mar. 15, 1925, by Fred Walker (no. 1211).

Four species of *Hiraea* have been reported to occur in Santa Marta, viz: *H. reclinata* Jacq., *H. velutina* Ndzu., *H. transiens* Ndzu., and *H. opulifolia* (Rusby) Ndzu. The first of these differs from *Hiraea sanctae-marthae* in its more coriaceous leaves, which are nearly glabrous beneath except on the midvein, and in its larger flowers. *H. velutina* is more closely related, differing in its velutinous-tomentose under leaf-surface (rather than silvery-sericeous) and in its stipules, which are borne considerably above the base of the petiole. The Santa Marta record for this species is based on *H. H. Smith* 1514. The sheet of this number in the U. S. National Herbarium is a mixture of perhaps three species, probably none of which is *H. velutina*. The largest specimen is quite typical *Hiraea sanctae-marthae*. *H. transiens* has glabrate leaves and long petioles stipulate near the apex. The remaining species, *Hiraea opulifolia*, is known to me from description only, but it must be quite unrelated to the group of species here discussed.

#### ***Hiraea colombiana* Morton, sp. nov.**

Subg. *Archihiraea*; liana altescandens, ramis rugosis, ca. 6 mm. diametro, brunneis glabratiss, ramulis foliiferis ad apicem versus densissime pubescentibus, pilis medio semel furcatis hyalinis compressis; lamina foliorum late elliptica, maxime 17.5 cm. longa, ca. 11 cm. lata, vel anguste elliptica (*Killip & Smith* 19824), maxime 18 cm. longa, 8 cm. lata, basi cordata, apice obtusa vel leviter apiculata, subcoriacea, supra juventute dense strigosa, pilis basi semel furcatis, demum glabrata, pilis paucis persistentibus, subtus adulta dense strigosa, pilis albidis basi vel supra basin furcatis appressis, margine integra plana glandulis paucis instructa, costa nervis primariisque (his ca. 11 utrinque) supra depressis arcuatis infra marginem confluentibus, subtus valde prominentibus elevatis, nervis secundariis inter se parallelis, supra depressis prominulis, subtus elevatis prominentibus; petiolus brevissimus, maxime ca. 9 mm. longus, 3-4 mm. diametro, densissime pubescens, pilis eis ramulorum similibus; stipulae binae lineari-subulatae, ca. 4 mm. longae, dense pubescentes, apicem petioli versus affixae; umbellae axillares, simplices, multi- (usque 14-) florae, pedunculo internodiis 2 diviso, inferiore 20-25 mm. longo, 1.5-2 mm. diametro, densissime pubescente, apice 2 foliolos parvos ellipticos petiolulatos gerente, superiore brevior, 7-9 mm. longo, pedicellis sessilibus, 17-20 mm. longis, basi ca. 0.8 mm. diametro, apice incrassatis, ca. 1.5 mm. diametro, dense pubescentibus; flores ca. 1 cm. diametro; sepala crassa, ovata, incurvata, ca. 3 mm. longa, basi ca. 2 mm. lata, acuta, extus dense pubescentia, glandulas 10 ovas 2 mm. longas ca. 0.6 mm. latas gerentia; petala reflexa lutea membranacea, limbo orbiculari cochleariformi, ca. 4 mm. longo, basi cordato, margine leviter denticulato, quinti erecto longe fimbriato, ungue ca. 2 mm. longo, quinti ca. 3 mm. longo; androeceum actinomorphy, staminibus directis aequaliter inter se distantibus, filamentis ca. 1 mm.

altis basi connatis, minoribus petalis oppositis ca. 2.5 mm. longis, majoribus sepalis oppositis ca. 3 mm. longis, apicem versus attenuatis, gracilibus, glabris, antheris ovalibus aequalibus ca. 1 mm. longis, 0.5 mm. latis, connectivo crassiusculo glabro, loculis parallelis glabris; styli directi aequales, ca. 2 mm. longi, apice simpliciter obtusi nec uncinati nec dilatati, glabri; ovarium hirsutum; nux sphaeroidea, ca. 7 mm. diametro, dense griseo-pubescentis, areola ventrali orbiculari, ca. 2 mm. diametro; alae laterales ovales, 4-4.5 cm. altae, 2-2.2 cm. latae, membranaceae, venosae, dense strigosae, pilis basi furcatis appressis, margine exteriori undulatae; crista dorsalis fere nulla.

Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,517,269, collected at the edge of woods near Loso, north of Toledo, Eastern Cordillera, Dept. Norte de Santander, Colombia, alt. 2,200-2,400 meters, Mar. 6-7, 1927, by E. P. Killip and A. C. Smith (no. 20474). A second specimen is mounted on sheet no. 1,355,512.

The fruit is described from a second collection, this also from the Eastern Cordillera, in thickets along stream on the road from Pamplona to Toledo, crossing the divide between Río La Teja (Maracaibo drainage) and Río Mesme (Orinoco drainage), Dept. Norte de Santander, Colombia, February 28, 1927, by Killip and Smith (no. 19824).

The small subgenus *Archihiraea* contains only four members: *H. spruceana*, *H. brachyptera*, *H. brachypoda*, and the present species. The only one to which *H. colombiana* is related is *H. spruceana*, described from the Río Chasuan, on Chimborazo, Ecuador (*Spruce* 6152), which differs in its golden tomentose young twigs and lower leaf-surfaces, obovate larger leaves (merely rounded at base), and longer petioles, these bearing a pair of stipules near the base. Furthermore, the calyx is 8- (not 10-) glandular and the flowers in an umbel are more numerous.